UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVISION

CINDY HALABURDA, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

HONORABLE GEORGE CARAM STEEH

v.

No. 12-12831

BAUER PUBLISHING CO., LP, a Delaware Partnership,

Defendant.

SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

Monday, January 5, 2015

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APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiff: ARI J. SCHARG, ESQ.

Assistant U.S. Attorney

For the Defendant: SHARON SCHNEIER, ESQ.

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To Obtain Certified Transcript, Contact:
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1	Detroit, Michigan
2	Monday, January 5, 2015
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5	THE CLERK: Calling Case Number 12-12831,
6	Cindy Halaburda versus Bauer Publishing.
7	THE COURT: Good morning.
8	MR. SCHARG: Good morning.
9	MS. SCHNEIER: Good morning.
10	THE COURT: Would you like to state your
11	appearances?
12	MR. SCHARG: Ari Scharg on behalf of the
13	plaintiff.
14	MR. SUMMERFIELD: Brian Summerfield on behalf
15	of the plaintiff.
16	MS. SCHNEIER: Sharon Schneier on behalf of
17	the plaintiff.
18	MR. O'REILLY: Arthur O'Reilly on behalf of
19	the defendant.
20	MS. SCHNEIER: I'm sorry. On behalf of the
21	defendant.
22	THE COURT: All right. Welcome.
23	This is the date and time established for the
24	Court to review a proposed final settlement and
25	professional fees, as well as an incentive award to the

plaintiff, and how would you like to proceed? 1 2 MR. SCHARG: Any way you would like. I could 3 present the salient points to the Court. THE COURT: All right. Come on up. Fine. 4 I'll note that this is a hearing established by 5 6 the Court as part of its preliminary approval of the 7 settlement, and that notice of this hearing was published 8 to the putative class members in what fashion, Mr. Scharg? MR. SCHARG: Notice was sent to them via 9 10 mail, as well as email, and also published on the 11 settlement website. THE COURT: All right. And according to your 12 13 papers, you have heard from some individuals, but received 14 no objections, is that right? MR. SCHARG: We've received no objections. 15 believe nine individuals have opt-out, and we've had an 16 17 overwhelming positive response from the class members. 18 THE COURT: And the Court should note that 19 there's no one here in the courtroom to voice an objection 20 apparently. MR. SCHARG: Correct. 21 22 THE COURT: You may proceed. 23 MR. SCHARG: As you noted, we're here on 24 plaintiff's motion for final approval of the class action

12-12831; CINDY HALABURDA v. BAUER PUBLISHING CO.

settlement involving violations of the Video Rental

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Privacy Act.

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The settlement that was preliminarily approved on September 26, 2014, provides excellent and meaningful recovery to the class. The defendant has established a \$775,000 non-reversionary settlement fund. From that settlement fund will be distributed pro rata to the class after claims, administration expenses, notice expenses, and attorney fees have been taken out.

I should note for the Court the claims deadline is February 19, 2015. So we still have claims coming in.

With respect to the prospective --

THE COURT: Do you have any rough idea of how many claims so far?.

MR. SCHARG: Right now there's about 9,500.

THE COURT: Okay. And if it ended with

10,000, that would represent --

MR. SCHARG: Over 25 percent of the class.

THE COURT: Okay. And the pro rata distribution -- let's assume your attorney fees are awarded as requested and the incentive award is recorded as requested, what would that roughly translate to?

MR. SCHARG: About \$74 per class member.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. SCHARG: With respect to the prospective relief, at first we contemplated a couple of different

modifications to the defense practices. There's going to be the implementation of an online privacy policy. They will comply with opt-out requests within 30 days, and they would notify new customers of their privacy policy.

Recently we were contacted by the Michigan
Attorney General Office. We've been working with them
along with the defendant, and what they've requested is a
modification to the settlement that required the defendant
to stop disclosing their Michigan customer information for
the next four years, and the defendant has agreed to
comply with that. That was always an option that was
there under the settlement. They could either not
disclose, or they could post the privacy policy, notify
people of the disclosure, but they are opting not to
disclose, and that change will also be reflected in the
final approval order.

THE COURT: I see. How is oversight of the equitable relief that is provided going to occur?

MR. SCHARG: Well, they've -- the defendant has pledged not to disclose any customer information for the next four years. They're going to stop what we allege they were doing wrong.

THE COURT: And so again, oversight would be achieved just by --

MR. SCHARG: Well, through the

representations of counsel. I mean, we're still investigating getting the entire industry. So we don't expect to see any disclosures from Bauer being made, but to the extent we do, it will be a phone call to their attorneys right away to advise them of what's going on, but we've discussed it at length with Bauer and their attorneys, and we're comfortable that they're getting out of the business for the next couple years.

THE COURT: Four years.

MR. SCHARG: Four years.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SCHARG: At that point it will be up to them whether they even want to get back into it or not. We will be watching. If they do, it will start a new violation of the Video Privacy Protection Act. That's our contention. So I don't think that they'll be disclosing in the future, but we'll keep an eye out if they do.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SCHARG: I'm happy to report that the notice plan was successfully implemented. Epiq was appointed class action administrator. They sent physical postcards and emails out to all the class members. The reach was 94 percent of the class. There were a couple of addresses that were no longer valid, and a couple of email addresses that were no longer valid. For those, they

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attempted to remail the postcards and re-email the electronic notice. Some of those did go through, but some of them did not, but the 94 percent far surpasses the percentage that was endorsed by the Federal Judicial Center, which was 70 percent.

In addition to that, there's a settlement website that went live 10 days after the preliminary approval.

That website essentially is an online resource where class members can submit electronic claims. They can review in court -- important court filings. They can review the deadlines. They can review all of the preliminary and final approval papers, as well as our fee petition. We posted that to the settlement website 14 days before the objection deadline, and, of course, we also sent out CAFA notice within 10 days after the settlement was filed with the Court.

So beyond that, if there are any other questions that I can answer to the Court or take you through any other issues with the settlement --

THE COURT: So the statute provides for an incentive award of up to \$5,000. You're asking for \$5,000, and you also acknowledge that there has not been an extensive amount of formal discovery undertaken. So I'm wondering what do you believe would justify the maximum award as an incentive award to the named

plaintiff, Ms. Halaburda?

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MR. SCHARG: Well, the named plaintiff has been involved in the case for the past two and a half years. In fact, she was one of the driving forces behind the case. She brought the issue to our attention with respect to this defendant. She had been involved in the issuing of discovery. We did issue it in discovery, and her involvement was critical during the negotiation of the settlement. She had ideas with respect to the prospective relief, as well as what should go on the claim form, including giving people to opportunity to opt-out of the disclosures through the claim form. She's been involved. She's been the energy behind the case.

For those reasons, I would ask that the Court award her the \$5,000 incentive award.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Thank you.

MR. SCHARG: Thank you very much.

THE COURT: On behalf of defendants?

MR. SCHARG: Would you like me to address the fee petition as well?

THE COURT: The attorney fees, sure.

MR. SCHARG: Okay. It's a non-reversionary settlement fund, and for that reason we've asked the Court to approve fees of 30 percent. Additional percentages have been approved. Lower percentages have been approved.

Thirty percent seems to be in the middle. With respect to a crosscheck against our Lodestar, it's pretty close.

It's only a 1.1 multiplier. I believe that our Lodestar base was around \$205,000, and I think we're asking for \$230,500.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SCHARG: Thank you very much.

THE COURT: On behalf of the defense?

MS. SCHNEIER: Your Honor, I don't really have much to add unless the Court has questions for me.

THE COURT: Well again, my only question really was, there's no mechanism established for monitoring compliance with the equitable relief that is proposed here. Should I be comfortable with that?

MS. SCHNEIER: I understand the Court's concern. Obviously, that was our concern as well, and it's I would say two things that might give the Court comfort.

The vast bulk of Bauer's sales come from newsstands, not through subscriptions. So it's a fairly confined universe, and very clearly defined people who would be involved. It is a very small group.

I have been on phone with them. I'm comfortable.

Obviously, we -- we have negotiated this, you know, for quite a long time and very carefully, and making sure that

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we comply with the Court's order, and from my client's perspective, you know, making sure that we're not going to have any further allegations that we've violated the statute is of paramount importance.

So given the limited scope of Bauer's business in this area, I feel comfortable that we will be able to monitor it, and we have already shut it down, and there have been no issues.

THE COURT: Should I be concerned about the variance between the -- the modification that's called for by the attorney general's involvement and the form of the proposed settlement agreement before that involvement?

MS. SCHNEIER: I --

THE COURT: I gather as a result of interaction with the attorney general's office, there's an agreement for a period of four years not to allow any personal information to me. What's it called, personal reading?

MS. SCHNEIER: It's not defined under the statute. We refer to it as personal reading information.

THE COURT: Right. Not to be disclosed, and then is it that the agreement is going to be modified to provide that, but after four years if you undertake to disclose, you'll be required to post the privacy notices explaining that?

MS. SCHNETER: Well, actually we have already modified our online privacy policy to lessons learned from here to have, you know, better practices. We've already done that, but after four years if we decide to begin the disclosures that are contemplated with the statute, we have to comply with the statute. The statute provides for certain exceptions, most of which are built into the prospective relief that has been negotiated, some of which we have voluntarily undertaken any way.

The -- the discussions with the AG's office really caused us to affirmatively represent what was already provided for in the statute, which was we were given the option of not -- of not making any further disclosures, and what we agreed was given how the discussion was going to just say that's -- that is what we're going to do.

We're going to make a representation that that is what we're going to do and that satisfied the attorney general.

THE COURT: All right. Very fine. Thank you.

MS. SCHNEIER: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, the Court today, based upon the papers that has been submitted, as well as the statements here on the record, is prepared to grant the motion for final settlement approval.

The -- the Court can conclude from the submissions

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that the preliminary approval is -- as concluded by the preliminary approval, the Court is satisfied that the Rule of 23(a) requirements have been met.

The settlement class is comprised of about 23,000 individuals, and is obviously numerous enough that the joinder of all members are -- would be impractical, and the numerosity requirement is therefore met.

The commonality requirement in Rule 26(a)(2) is also met given the common questions of fact and law, which include whether defendant obtained consent prior to disclosing the magazine subscription information at issue to third parties, whether the defendant notified plaintiff in the settlement class members that such information would be disclosed, and whether the defendant's disclosure of plaintiffs and settlement class members magazine subscription information violated the Michigan Video Rental Privacy Act, and lastly, whether the plaintiff and settlement class members are entitled to the statutory damages provided for by the Video Rental Privacy Act.

The Court concludes then that the commonality requirement is likewise met.

As it relates to typicality given that all of the claims arise from the same course of conduct, the Court is convinced that the requirement of Rule 26(a)(3) has been established, and lastly, that the requirement of adequacy

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is satisfied by the -- by both criteria that commonly are applied by the Court to make that assessment.

First, that the class representative Ms.

Halaburda, has common interest with the unnamed members of class, and second, that the representative vigorously prosecuted the interest of the class through qualified counsel.

The Court is to assess the predominance factor that is likewise a part of Rule 26(a), and can determine that the class members claims are based on the same set of facts by disclosure of magazine subscription information carrying essentially the same legal claims that are covered by the RPA, and the -- and that the class action claims here are superior to other methods fair and efficient adjudication of a controversy.

As it relates to this proposed class action settlement agreement, the Court is to assess whether the terms proposed are fair, adequate and reasonable to those it affects, and in the public interest.

The Court is to consider whether the interest of the class as a whole are better served by the settlement of the litigation rather than pursue through further litigation, and -- and is to assess several factors that have been established by the Sixth Circuit to guide the inquiry into whether the final settlement is fair and

reasonable.

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The first is the risk of fraud or collusion, and in this case there is no evidence of fraud or collusion and the presumption as established by the Sixth Circuit is that, therefore, there is none. There is no fraud or collusion.

The complexity expense and likely duration of the litigation is to be considered by the Court. This case has been pending for over two years. It involves claims that were heard as matter of first impression in our circuit at least, if not in the country, and the Court in earlier rulings found that the statute does apply to magazines, which was an issue advanced that the case should not be dismissed as the Court was asked to do by the defense based upon its argument that subscribers had consented to the disclosure of their subscription information based upon privacy policy.

There are significant risks here that given continuing litigation, there is significant possibility that the ultimate outcome would have been little to no recovery for the plaintiff, and the Court is satisfied that while there has been not a great deal of formal discovery, there was a good deal of exchange between the parties conducting discovery informally over this period of time.

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The Court is satisfied that the defendant has provided plaintiff counsel with enough information to conclude that the settlement as proposed is in the best interest of settlement class, and here, the Court is satisfied that the parties are using the proposed settlement to resolve legitimate legal and factual disputes that is more or less identified in the summary and are more fully described in the parties papers.

The Court is likewise satisfied that class counsel, as well as defense counsel here, is experienced in litigating class action disputes that are at least similar in size, scope and complexity, that their request for approval of the settlement based upon their assessment that the settlement is fair, reasonable and adequate can be accepted by the Court that the settlement itself was negotiated at arm's-length over a period of months.

The Court is also impressed that there has been a generally positive reaction from the class members, that while some have opted out of the class, there have been no objections made to the settlement among the approximately 23,000 putative class members.

The Court is satisfied as well that public interest favors approving the final settlement agreement. As the plaintiff has pointed out in her motion, the settlement is aligned with the objections of the statute,

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and given the review and participation by the state attorney general and its input into the final settlement agreement as described on the record, the Court is satisfied that the public interest favors approval.

As it relates to the attorney fees, the Court is persuaded that the request for an award of attorney fees of 232,500 as representing 30 percent of the common class fund is a reasonable request in accordance with the fee agreement originally negotiated, and a fair sum in light of the risks that the Court has previously discussed of no recovery at all, that the -- that the Lodestar calculation results in a similar sum, and -- and that again, there have been no objections made after notice to the class members.

The Court is also aware the incentive award of \$5,000 to Ms. Halaburda is reasonably modest, and commensurate with the role that she played in the litigation.

While the ultimate distribution of the damages award -- well, it's, in fact, the statutory damages awarded as a part of this settlement agreement -- while that sum is relatively modest and almost to the point of being nominal, it is again commensurate with the experience I think of the class members as a whole, and who would be unable to establish actual damages, and who

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might be characterized as having suffered the annoyance of the disclosure of the personal reading information and a little more than that.

So had this case proceeded to judgment against the defendant, it seems likely to the Court that the award to individual plaintiffs would have been nominal, and that the more important provisions of the settlement agreement are the provisions according equitable relief and a cessation of the disclosure altogether for this period of four years by the defendants.

So the Court is satisfied that the settlement agreement as a whole is appropriate. I understand that there is yet a modification of that award in accordance with this outright cessation of four years that needs to be completed and returned to the Court before that is ultimately ordered, is that right?

MR. SCHARG: Yes, we did include it in the proposed final approval order, but as we were speaking outside just before we walked in, we need to make a couple of changes to the final approval order itself. So we can do it by the end of the day.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. SCHARG: And send it to the chambers.

THE COURT: Okay. That will be fine, and we'll enter that as requested. You can fill in the blanks

1	on the awards, and we'll
2	MR. SCHARG: If I could make one more note.
3	THE COURT: Yes.
4	MR. SCHARG: In the final approval motion,
5	the declaration attached to it, we corrected that there
6	were actually about 40,000 class members, and I just want
7	the Court
8	THE COURT: Not 23?
9	MR. SCHARG: Not 23. I just want the Court
10	to be aware of that.
11	Thank you for your assistance.
12	THE COURT: That's more suitable under the
13	numerosity requirement.
14	MR. SCHARG: Yes.
15	THE COURT: Okay. Very good. We'll enter
16	that when you get it to us later today.
17	MR. SCHARG: Thank you.
18	MS. SCHNEIER: Thank you, your Honor.
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20	(Proceedings concluded.)
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CERTIFICATION

I, Ronald A. DiBartolomeo, official court reporter for the United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, appointed pursuant to the provisions of Title 28, United States Code, Section 753, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript of the proceedings in the above-entitled cause on the date hereinbefore set forth.

I do further certify that the foregoing transcript has been prepared by me or under my direction.

Ronald A. DiBartolomeo, CSR Official Court Reporter

Date

13 Official Court Reporte
